

amphibian

A cold-blooded animal that can live in water and on land. It lays eggs in water. Frogs and toads are amphibians.

bark

The hard covering of a tree.

bird

A warm-blooded animal with feathers and wings. Birds lay eggs. Most birds can fly.

cold-blooded

Cold-blooded animals cannot make their own body heat. They use the weather to change their temperature, such as lying in the sunshine to warm themselves up.

conker

The shiny brown nut of a horse chestnut tree.

deciduous

A tree that loses its leaves in autumn and grows new leaves in spring. Oak trees are deciduous.

environment

A place where animals, plants and people live.

evergreen

A tree that has green leaves for the whole year. Fir trees are evergreens.

fish

A cold-blooded animal that lives in water and is covered with scales. Fish use gills to breathe. Most fish lay their eggs in water.

leaf

The flat, green part of a plant that joins to a stem or branch at one end. Leaves make food for the plant.

mammal

A warm-blooded animal that has hair. All female mammals give birth to live young and feed them milk.

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natural

Found in nature and not made by people.

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petals

The coloured parts of a flower that attract insects.

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reptile

A cold-blooded animal that lays its eggs on land and is covered in scales. Snakes and turtles are reptiles.

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tree

A tall plant that has branches and a wooden trunk.

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warm-blooded

Warm-blooded animals make their own body heat. They stay the same temperature no matter if the weather is hot or cold.